

## The Sun.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000.

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at No. 100 Nassau Street, New York.

Subscription prices: In Advance, Five Dollars per Annum; In Advance, Three Dollars per Annum; In Advance, One Dollar per Annum.

Single Copies, Ten Cents.

Advertisements: For one square, first insertion, One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion, Fifty Cents.

For a full description of the various rates and terms, apply to the Office of the Sun, at No. 100 Nassau Street, New York.

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to this insult, and allows himself to be overruled in the administration of his office, then he had better abandon all pretensions to a position of honor and respect, and resign his office, and go to Washington. Mr. Jewell has heretofore submitted to Executive interference for Ring contractors, and he will not resist now. Mr. Brewster, too, has made concessions which do not raise him in public estimation. Mr. Jewell is a mere place man who profits by the pay, the perquisites, and the opportunities.

These four members of the Cabinet combined against Fish, and they are defeated. The loss is stronger than their united force, and he is the visible power behind the throne, before whom such as they must bow down and confess inferiority. Grant, Hancock, and Sherman compose the Administration.

## The Issue in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Press has done some good service in the cause of honest government, as we have more than once taken occasion to acknowledge. We hope never to be in serious collision with it, and it is therefore in no spirit of hostility that we correct some of its errors about the Treasury Ring of Pennsylvania.

The Times first asserted that the State treasury was "tainted." This was Mackey's own idea and his own word, used by him to the House committee when he refused to permit an examination of the records; and it was adopted by the Times with a facility which can be accounted for only by the expressed admiration of Col. McKim for the Napoleonic ability of the Treasurer.

Now, the money of the State, as the Press knows as well as we, is being honestly kept and applied to proper public purposes, was taken by the Treasurer and divided between himself and certain accomplices. By them and him it was used, not only to swell their private fortunes, but to defraud the Legislature, pollute the ballot, pass nominating conventions, and buy elections. The treasury was thus made, not a legal and honest agency for the management of the public finances, but, according to Col. McKim's own statement, it became "a fountain of prostitution," and a source of infinite corruption that it has utterly demoralized and crippled the Commonwealth.

To speak of a treasury thus prostituted and abused is in fact an absurdity which we hope will never be repeated again by anybody outside of the Ring. The Times has, however, for a long time, been in the habit of making a public man, and the public will be very much disappointed if the pledge he not kept in the future that it has been in the past.

But the Times says that no defalcation exists in the treasury, and the editor professes to know this partly from examinations made by himself officially, and partly from certain impressive lessons by which Mackey convinced him that he was "not a fool." By this we understand him to mean that the money in the treasury added to the balance in favor of Mackey on his bank accounts will enable him to pay the Commonwealth the whole principal of the money received from the legal sources of revenue, and the Times insists that if Mackey and his confederates manipulated this money so as to make a large sum of cash, it is not responsible to the Commonwealth for their account of this money.

Has Col. McKim then to learn that it is a universal and inflexible rule of law and equity that any officer or individual having money in his hands in trust for any private or public purpose, and using it as capital of his own, is responsible for the interest or profits just as much as he is for the principal? It is certainly a well-established principle in every civilized country of the world, including Pennsylvania, that an officer who appropriates a trust or other property arising out of public duty to his own use, or to the use of any other person, is guilty of a crime, and he cannot escape responsibility for it, even if he is not responsible to the Commonwealth for their account of this money.

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non punishment, for all who participated in these crimes are as guilty as he. But if Mackey could be induced to take a position so dangerous as this would be to himself and his fellows in iniquity, would the court, the committee, or the Auditor-General listen to him? Col. McKim will hardly deny the maxim that no man shall be heard alleging his own turpitude to relieve himself from a debt or a duty. A man who steals or embezzles public money, may be heard and presented both. TWEED was a criminal, but that did not relieve him from his obligation as a debtor. He was sent to the penitentiary, but he was proceeded against for the funds he had embezzled at the same time. He has made no such defence as the one suggested by the Times for Mackey.

The editor of the Times could know better than we do what is well settled law in Pennsylvania. But our defence for his judgment, great as it is, is not sufficient to make us acknowledge that there is any analogy at all between the case of McKim and the Register of Wills and Mackey's case, to which he would apply it. The Register, it seems, extorted from persons doing business in his office larger fees than the law allowed. His legal fees he divided with the State according to the statute, and it was rightly decided that the State could claim nothing for his overcharges, because he was liable for them, not to the State, but to the persons from whom he took them, there being a statute expressly authorizing the victim of such extortion to recover back not only the amount so extorted, but a further sum by way of penalty.

If the Times is right in its facts, and we do not doubt the accuracy of its statement—Mackey is in a tighter place than TWEED ever was before he went to Blackwell's Island. All the public money which he has filled his own pockets with all that he has taken from the other members of the Ring; and that he and they have paid out to corrupt the Legislature and buy elections, must be restored, if the legal remedies in the hands of the cheated people are properly and honestly used. The defalcation is, indeed, one of "bewildering magnitude," and it is of the kind that the Erie County Board of Supervisors could not nominate men who will be inclined to look after it.

A Statute to Byron.

More than half a century ago, a funeral cortege passed slowly along the road to the church of Hucknall, bearing in its van the coffin and coronet of a peer of the realm, who had added to the tinsel and ruses of a long line of nobility the imperishable name of the greatest English poet of the nineteenth century. The grand and august Neopophs of men mightily in war, in council, and in the genius of prose and song closed his illustrious mortal remains with a solemn and majestic funeral, and his body was laid to rest in the vaults of the church of Hucknall, bearing in its van the coffin and coronet of a peer of the realm, who had added to the tinsel and ruses of a long line of nobility the imperishable name of the greatest English poet of the nineteenth century.

There was a prophetic inspiration upon his soul. With the tongue and the literature his fame is eternally wedded; and in the present obscurity of many of his contemporaries, he remains undiminished in lustre.

It is now proposed to erect a statue to his memory in London. In the custom of mankind which gives such monuments to the worth of its definition, this is well: neither Shakespeare, Milton, nor Byron needs a statue, and it is not to be expected that the statue will be erected to his memory. It is not to be expected that the statue will be erected to his memory. It is not to be expected that the statue will be erected to his memory.

A Patty Reformer.

The Postmaster-General is availing himself of the Associated Press as a medium for spreading abroad his praises as a great reformer. In this he follows the example of Secretary Delano and the Rev. Union Commissioner E. P. Smith, who utilize the same agency to a great extent for the purpose of enlightening the public upon the wonderful success which has attended their efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians.

The latest instance in which, through the medium of Associated Press despatches, the public have been called upon to admire the heroic determination of Mr. Jewell, to emerge from the Post Office Department, and to appear before the House of Representatives, is a case which, when the following despatch was flashed over the wires from Washington:

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in the Post Office, which is something in Mr. Jewell's favor. But the great Ring contractors and sub-contractors who are in the Ring, interest, twist and mould him as they would a piece of putty, and continue to run the department in the old groove, while its ostensible head is dreaming of being elected President in return for his heroic exertions to extirpate corruption from the postal service.

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